tion to Kansas, of which he is now Governor. He wrote soon after his election to renew his intercourse with Col. Frémont, and received a reply. which I have solicited and obtained permission to publish. It is given below, and will be found characteristic of the author and an interesting incident in the progress of the great struggle for Free Territory and Free States. H. G.

The following is the letter alluded to above:

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 17, 1856.
No. 176 Second avenue.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of February reached me in Washington some time since. with much satisfaction. It was a great pleasure to find that you retained so lively a recollection of our intercourse in California. But my own experience is that permanent and valuable friendships are most often formed in contests and struggles. If a man has good points, then they become salient, and we know each other suddenly.

I had both been thinking and speaking of you latterly. The Banks balloting in the House and your movements in Kansas had naturally carried my mind back to our one hundred and forty odd ballots in California, and your letter came season ably and fitly to complete the connection. We were defeated then; but that contest was only an incident in a great struggle, and the victory was deferred, not lost: You have carried to another field the same principle, with courage and ability to maintain it; and I make you my sincere congratulations on your success—incomplete so far but destined in the end to triumph absolutely.

I had been waiting to see what shape the Kan-eas question would take in Congress, that I might be enabled to give you some views in relation to the probable result. Nothing yet has been accomplished; but I am satisfied that in the end Congress will take efficient measures to lay be fore the American People the exact truth concerning your affairs. Neither you nor I can have any doubt what verdict the People will proposed doubt what verdict the People will pronounce upon a truthful exposition. It is to be feared, from the proclamation of the President, that he intends to recognize the usurpation in Kansas as the legitimate government, and that its sedition law, the test oath, and the means to be taken to expel its people as aliens, will all directly or indirectly be supported by the army of the United States. Your position will undoubtedly be diffi-cult, but you know I have great confidence in your firmness and prudence. When the critical mo-ment arrives, you must act for yourself-no man can give you counsel. A true man will always find his best counsel in that inspiration which a good cause never fails to give him at the instant of All history teaches us that great results are ruled by a wise Providence, and we are in the great plan. Your action will be determined by events as they present themselves, and at this distance I can only say that I sympathize cordially with you, and that, as you stood by me firmly and generously when we were defeated by the Nullihers in California, I have every disposition to stand by you in the same way in your battle with them in Kansas.
You see that what I have been saying is more a

reply to the suggestions which your condition makes to me than any answer to your letter, which more particularly regards myself. The notices which you had seen of me in connection with the Presidency came from the partial disposition of friends who think of me more flatteringly than I do of myself, and do not, therefore, call for any action from us. Repeating that I am really and sincerely gratified in the renewal of our old friend ship, or rather in the expression of it, which I hope will not hereafter have so long an interval

I am yours, very truly,

Gov. Charles Robinson, Lawrence, Kaussa.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-JERSEY MASS REPUBLICAN CON-VENTION.

A mass convention to organize the Republican party of the State of New-Jersey was held at Library Hall, Newark, yesterday. It was largely attended by influential men from all sections of the State. Its proceedings were interesting, and foreshadow the uprising of a strong party in the State of New Jersey devoted to the policy of Republicanism.

On motion of Mr. C. M. K. PAULISON, the Convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of Dr. William Pierson of Orange President, and Jacob Swayze of Mercer temporary Secretary. The call for the meeting was read, followed by prayer by the Rev. WM. B. Brows of the Clinton street Congregational Church.

A Committee, consisting of Mesers, D. A. Hayes of Essex, Wm. P. Sherman of Mercer, Darius Wells of A Committee, Gussian of Mercer, Darius Wells of Passaic, Franklin Devereux of Camberland and W. 8. Johnson of Sussex, was appointed to nominate pur-

Passaic, Frankin Devereux of Camberland and W. 8. Johnson of Sussex, was appointed to nominate purmanent officers.

Letters sympathizing with the movement were read from the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Scuator from Illinois; the Hon, J. W. Miller, ex-Senator from New-Jersey; and E. W. Whelpley, esq., of Morristown.

Col. Delanay of Kansas, was introduced by the chairman and was received with applanae. He said in his introducedry remarks that the political horizon was darkened by threatening clouds, and he appealed to the citizens of New-Jersey to aid in establishing Freedom in Kansas. He said he used to be a Democrat, and was one of the first to organize a Pierce Clab in Springfield, Illinois in 1852. He was a Democrat, when he went to Kansas, but after what he had witnessed he could no longer support the Administration of Gen. Pierce. He did not know what party he belonged to now. In Washington it is denied by the Administration that any outrages have been committed in Kansas, or that there has actually been an invasion of that Territory. Mr. D. maisted that there had been, and appealed to New-Jersey to aid in the vindication of the cause of those in Kansas who had suffered from these outrages. He commented with severity upon the conduct of President Pierce, who, he said, manifested a disposition to treat Free-State men who go to Washington as unworthy of belief, but shows great regard for their opponents, treating them with marked respect in contrast with his distant and offensive conduct toward the Free-State men. When you speak to Administration men relative to Kansas, you can hear nothing but denunciation of the Easignat Aid Societies of the North and the doings of Keeder, and about halters for Free-State men in Kansas. He decirred that Slavery should be driven out of Kansas by the lat of August, 1857 [Applause]. If the people of Kansas were supported by their fellow-citizens in other parts of the country, he believed that they would compel Congress to admit Kansas with a Free Constitution. The delay which the Pr

cheaper in Kansas than slave labor. He spoke of the natural wealth, agricultural and mineral resources of Kansas, and the excellence of its climate, and invited emigrants from New-Jersey to join them in Kansas as settlers and aid them in their contest. He said the Missouri Border Kuffians were that class of lawless, fishing, hunting, half-civilized men who always constitute the border of evilization. They are not slaveholders, and have no interest in that institution, but are set on by demagogues. If they worked for their living, as you do here in New-Jersey, they would have an interest with interest in that institution, but are set on by demagogus. If they worked for their living, as you do here in New-Jersey, they would have an interest with us. Mr. D. said that it was not the slaveholders, the real Southern gentlemen, who commit these outrages. In Kansas there are no politics. The question there is "Nigger," or "No Nigger." We are in favor of Freedom, and of preserving the diguity of Free Labor by opposing the introduction of Slavery. He had compared Missouri with neighboring Free States, setled since she was, and found that they were far more presperous where there was no Slavery. He had lived at the South, and he found that the planters of Alabama and Mississippi, when they were going off, with they families to some place of resort, and on other commission merchants. They are always "drawing on their house," and always about two years behind in their affairs, or two years ahead in debt. They in their affairs, or two years aboud in debt. They have threatened to draw on the Union, but he be-lieved that if they drew out of it they would be glad He said his neck had been galled this twelve months past with the yoke placed upon it by the National Administration. In conclusion, he besought them to

send their forces to Kansas, to aid in the developmen of the country and in the establishment of Freedom.

send their forces to Kansas, to aid in the development of the country and in the establishment of Freedom.

The Nominating Committee then announced the permacent officers of the Convention as follows:
PRESIDENT—The Hon. WM. PARRY of Barlington.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—From Atlantic, Wm. Moore;
Bergen, Robert Kennedy; Burlington, L. D. Hammell; Camden, P. J. Gray; Cumberland, Isaac West;
Essex, Samnel Meeker; Gloucester, J. W. Hazelton:
Hudson, B. L. Grinnsell; Husterdon, John E. Forman;
Mercer, George S. Green; Middlesex, John W. Stout;
Monmouth, John Robbins; Morris, G. P. McCullough;
Ocean, Geo. W. Cov perthwaite.

Ocean, Geo. W. Cowperthwaite.
Secretaris.—District I, W. H. Snowden; 2, J. L. Swayze; 3, — Gordon; 4, J. H. Struble; 5, G. A.

Mr. PARRY, on taking the chair, acknowledged the

honor.

A Committee, consisting of James T. Sherman of Mercer, S. B. Ransom of Hudson, B. B. Edsali of Hudson, H. N. Congar of Essex, and L. D. Hammell of Burlington, was appointed to prepare an address and resolutions.

Col. Howard of Rhode Island was introduced and

ing strength of the Republican sentiment there.

A letter from Schuyler Colfax of Indiana was then rend and applauded.

The SECRETARY then read the Address presented by

the Committee. This address parrates briefly the a tory of the acts, and refers to the influence which h

tory of the acts, and refers to the influence which has crowded this issue upon the country, and refers to the outrages in Kansas.

In every conflict, Slavery has succeeded in diverting the policy of the Government farther and still farther from that of its framers. So constantly have the Slavery-extensionists triumphed—so constantly have the defenders of Freedom and the principles of the Constitution yielded to the threats of the former, that Constitution yielded to the threats of the former, that politicians who seek to be always on the strong side have of late years adopted it as an axiom that a political aspirant, in order to be a successful office-seeker, must be on the side of Slavery. At the approaching Presidential election these demagegues foully hope that the object for which they have raised the tempest will be attained. Having forced the Demacratic party and the American party in the South into the support of their schemes, they will room call on the American people to crown them with success.

The advocates of the extension of Slavery are as false to their own principles as they are to those of the

false to their own principles as they are to those of the Constitution. They pretended to be the peculiar friends of the sovereignty of the people, when that pretense would serve them as a means of excluding Freedom and Freemen from Kansas. But as soon as it dom and Freemen from Kansas. But as soon as it would answer that purpose no longer, they abandoned their own doctrine—practically denied the right of the people of Kansas to establish their own institutions and make their own laws—sustained invaders from Missouri in enforcing their institutions upon the Territory by means of violence and murder; and now the President has issued his proclamation declaring that he will support with all the military force of the Government, if necessary, the tyranny established by the Missouri invaders over the people of Kansas. Thus the same Chief Magistrate, who in his Inaugural Address promised solemnly not to reagitate the subject of Slavery, and afterward pledged himself to the principle of popular sovereignty in Kansas, breaks his last pledge as wartonly as he broke the first. These pledges were broken for the same reason for which they were made, namely, to subserve the interests of Slavery. Compromises are make, kept and broken, according to the same rule.

The deeds of the oppressors of Kansas are the best flustrations of the spirit of these enemies of the Con-

titution.

The duty of every American, who desires to be true to the Constitution and fulfill his obligations under that sacred instrument, in this extraordinary case, is plain. He has but to follow he example of the founders of the Union and to trnordinary case, is plain. He has but to follow the example of the founders of the Union and to adhere to their principles. They who made the Constitution understood it best. The example of Washington is still a light to guide us. It will lead us only in the old safe course, and not into the marsh and mire into which modern demagognes have led the nation. The judgment of Madison and Marshall is still wiser and better than the dangers and interested dogmas of Douglas or Stringfellow. The citizens of Kansas can, and they have a right to call upon you, fellow-citizens, so to exercise the irresistible moral power of the elective franchise as will protect them in the enjoyments of their unquestionable rights, and defend them against these intolerable wrongs. At the approaching election you must defend them, or you will encourage their oppressors, and instigate them to further deeds of violence and tyranny.

nce and tyranny.
The address was lengthy and ably written. The address was lengthy and ably written.

The Committee reported the subjoined resolutions:

Readred, That the people of New Jersey, without distinction
of party, in their popular assemblies, having opposed the reneal
of the Missouri Compfonies, and having them warned the Prolavery interest that we should regard it as a breach of public
thand a wenton sacrifice of territory forever consocrated to
aman freedom to the hight of Slavery; that it only remains
rus now to fulfill the piedes we then made, to relat the artessive spirit of Slavery, and to accept the issue thus forced
on the Free States. resoive spirit of Slavery, and to accept the issue tous lorder gon the Free States.

Resolved, That while we do not desire to make war upon any

upon the Free States.

Resolved, That while we do not desire to make war upon any party, or to oppose the spread of any benificent principle, yet we regard the momentum issue at the approaching election to be—whether Slavery or Freedom shall be National; whether it shall remain within its original limits, or whether it shall be extended into Territories pledged and desicated to Freedom.

Resolved, That as citizens of New Jersey, uniformly true to their constitutional obligations, we disclaim, and expressly disavow, any desire to interfere with Slavery, wherever by the Constitution it lawfully exists; but that the endy design and purpose of the Republican party is to restore the Government to the policy of its founders.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathiae with our fellow-citizens in Kansas, outraged as they are and have been both by Border onthaws and a weak and wicked Administration; and that, if Congress shall reject their application for their admission into the Union as a Free State, it will become our duty, as well is the imperative duty of the friends of Freedom in all the States, to make the cause of Kansas their own, and seek retiress for the great wrong at the ballot bax.

Resolved. That free institutions being indisputably the most favorable for the highest intellectual and material development, we regard it as a duty which we owe to the prosperity of any country and to the welfare of posterity to make every honorable effort to lay the foundations of the States which are yet to be erected out of our vast national domain in such form that free inhor, free schools and free speech shall ever be the datinguishing characteristics of their inhabitants.

Resolved. That we recommend that a State Convention be held at Trenton on Wednesday, the 22d day of May next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention to be held at Publishelpin on the 17th of June to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, to nominate an Electral ticket, and to transact such other business as may be de

Mr. GRAY of Camden said he rose to second the action to adopt. He stated that it would be a grati Mr. Gray of Camden said he rose to second the motion to adopt. He stated that it would be a gratifying circums ance for him to say on returning home that the people of the mountains of the State were heart and hand with those of the valley, for Freedom, [Cheers]. They could not be wrong in their positions. The venerable Chief Justice (Mr. Hornblower) had avowed himself a Republican [Cheers]. He had been with that man for a quarter of a century, and as long as he followed him he could not go wrong [Cheers]. They appreciated the value and dignity of labor, [cheers] and doing this they could be nothing ess than Free Soilors [Cheers].

Loud calls were made for Mr. H. N. Conger of The Newark Mercury. Mr. CONLER responded. He said the present issue was of momentous interest to New-Jersey. He could not sacrifice a single principle which he had advocated in 1854. Sooner would he lose his all. They were battling for free labor, free soil and free men [Cheers]. They asked no effices, but the establishment of free principles.

Mr. Baxter Sayer of Warren County said he was an old man, but he believed that he should live to see the triumph of free principles, such as were contended for by our revolutionary fathers [Cheers]. Fortwenty-four years he had veted an independent balled, and never yet had the devil got the benefit of it, [laughter and cheers] and he didn't intend he ever should.

and cheers and he didn't intend he ever should.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The Committee on the State organization of the Republican party reported in favor of the appointment of the following gentlemen as a State Executive Com-

William P. Sherman, Elias Cook, David Ripley, William P. Sherman, Emis Cook, David Ripley, John W. Stout, C. M. K. Paulison, George E. Green, Philip J. Gray and Isaac M. Tucker. The Committee were authorized to appoint a corres-posding member in each county. The meeting then adjourned until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At the appointed hour the spacious hall was rowded by a large and intelligent assemblage of citizens opposed to Slavery Extension, to listen to the ddresses of the speakers announced for the occasion.

The President, Mr. PARRY, occupied the chair. He introduced as the first speaker the Hen. B. F. Wade, United States Senator from Ohio. He said he had not United States Senator from Ohio. He said he had not come before them to state anything new, as he had no doubt they all knew the merits of the controversy now before the American people. This controversy was one of great magnitude. We were now called upon to fix the destiny of immense Territories in our country. In no other country would this question be submitted to the people to decide it. He appeared as an advocate, and he appealed to the people from the decisions of a Congress [Appianse]. The question they had to meet was that of Freedom and Slavery. He had been lens traibled upon it. He had feared the ultimate remeet was that of Freedom and Slavery. He had been long troubled upon it. He had feared the ultimate result. But he thanked God he now saw a light in the borizon, giving hope for the future. They could not rely upon those in effice. When they sent men to Washington they should know what they are made of. [Many a man of good intentions had fallen when he got in the slave-zursed atmosphere of the Federal city. When the repeal of the Missauri postriction was unpressed, it ned with het Missouri restriction was proposed, it met with but little favor. When it was first introduced it contained a clause of a most equivocal character. But few would suppose that it was intended to repeal the Mis-

souri restriction. Mr. Douglas himself said that this was not intended, as it would endanger the Union. But the purpose existed, though it was not avowed. He had had confidence in the chivalric men of the South. He had said that they would not do such a wrong. But, if God would forgive him for making that remark, he would never make it in the future (Cheers). But at last the matter came again before the Senate, with the avowed purpose of repealing the Misseuri Compromise. It was repealed, Many a man from the North turned against Preedom, and nearly every one was, for his vote, rewarded with an office. But they said the matter was merely an abstraction—not of any practical effect, but the removal of a restriction offensive to the Scuth; that God had protected that Territory from the aggressions of Slavery; that the restriction was unconstitutional. Yes; it was left for the pretended followers of Jefferson in the reign of Franklin Pierce to discover the important truth that Jefferson was an old fool in extending the ordinance of 1787 over the North-west Territory—Jefferson, one of the framers of the Constitution. It had been said that the Compromise measures of 1850 were a finality; that, with the passage of them, we reached the political millennium. He had not shared that belief, and the result was that it was now shown his fears were true. He did not propose to discuss the constitutionality. It was a compromise—an agreement between parties, in which each sacrificed a porconstitutionality. It was a compromise—an agree ment between parties, in which each sacrificed a por-tion of what it claimed as its right, and its repeal wa tion of what it claimed as its right, and its repeal was a breach of plighted faith. But it had shown them that it was wrong to compromise with iniquity, and he only wished that the Compromise of 1830 had been never made at all, but that it had been fought out until Freedom triumphed. They had said that we uttered hard things to the South which would endanger the perpetuity of the Government; but he said here, and he wanted it to be understood, that if he could not utter his convictions of truth, then let that Government dissolve from under him [Loud applause and cheers, with a few hisses]. But there was no such danger. To say that there was any such danger was the biggest humbug since Barnum showed his wooly horse [Laughter]. He was an old Republican, and he uttered no principle which had not been uttered by Washington and the fathers of the Constitution [Applause]. It was too late to say that those principles which the Declaration of Independence had pronounced to be self-evident truths were self-evident lies [Applause]. But he had heard that asserted in the Senate of the United States anrebuked by men calling themselves Democrats. The man who would attempt to curb the right of free speech was but a tool of despotism, who belied his pretensions to be a Democrat. The adherence of the North to the great principles of the Revolution had resulted in the free institutions of the North. The departure from those principles by the South had innoculated the South with despotism. All countries must be free, or they must be enslaved. They had in the South trampled down the principles of a breach of plighted faith. But it had shown them the South had innoculated the South with despotism. All countries must be free, or they must be enslaved. They had in the South trampled down the principles of freedem of speech and freedom of the press. Wherever Slavery had got a lodgmest, it had controlled the utterance of the sentiments of the people. It was not a part of Republicanism to interfere with Slavery in the States. Custom, then, had established it, and for its existence he was not responsible. But when it was attempted to introduce it into territory now free, he would stand and fight against it inch by inch [Applance]. He spake to free men—to men the repreattempted to introduce it into territory now free, he would stand and fight against it inch by inch [Applause4]. He spake to free men—to men the representatives of Free Labor. And he would ask if the free workingmen of New-Jersey would work side by side with the slaves! No, they would not. Such a state of things was incompatible. The slaveholders—less than one twentieth of our people—controlled the legislation of our country. Nothing had been done to advance the interests of freedom. The legislation had been for the benefit of Slavery. When during the last twenty years had this Government been in the hands of men who were in the interest of free principles? When had a man obtained office who had declared opinions against Slavery? Slavery was aggressive. Already acts more tyrannical than those of the British Parliament, which drove our forefathers to this country, had been committed in Kansas. The conspiracy was begun at Washington, and was extended to the borders, before the Kansas bill was passed, to push Slavery into that Territory. The history of this conspiracy, and the acts of the Border Ruffians, were dwelt upon with great effect by the speaker, whose remarks were frequently intetrupted with applause. He had never been a friend of popular sovereignty, because he knew that it meant Slavery and nothing else. But the bill prevailed, and now they said, to Casar you have appealed, and to Casar you must come. And taking them on their own ground, it was found that nine out of ten of the inhabitants of Kansas were in favor of Freedom. Foiled here, they next sent over hordes of ruffians to control the elections, and by this means out of ten of the inhabitants of Kansas were in favor of Freedom. Foiled here, they next sent over hordes of ruffians to control the elections, and by this means they secured a Legislature which had enacted a more bloody code than had been known from Nero to Nicholas. It was a matter of surprise to him that there could be found in Congress men who would stand up and uphold those laws. Several of the laws were cited by the distinguished speaker to show their enormity. The kistory of the organization of the State Constitutional Convention was next adverted to. He said that it was likely to pass the House. If the Senate dare to put themselves in a hostile position to this apdare to put themselves in a hostile position to this ap-plication, they would appeal to a just people, and they who refused would be stricken down [Lond applause].

Our reporter left during the delivery of the peroration of Mr. Wade's admirable speech. He was to have been followed by Mr. Bingham of Ohio and Gen. Nye of this city.

EMPIRE CLUB.

A meeting of the Empire Club was held last night at National Hall, in Canal street, Capt. ISAIAH RYSDERS in the chair. After the calling of the roll and the addition of several names to the list of members, Captain Rynders announced that at a previous meeting of the

dition of several names to the list of members, Captain Rynders announced that at a previous meeting of the Club it had been resolved to appoint a delegate from each Ward to report a list of officers. They reported the following, who were unanimously elected:

President—Isaish Rynders, Seventh Ward, George G. Barnard, Sixth Ward; Andrew J. McCarty, Third Ward; John Kinsley, Eighteenth Ward; Manus Kelly, Seventeenth Ward; Henry Munn, Eleventh Ward; two more to be added. Recording Secretaries—Edventors—Ed. Seventeenth Ward; Henry Munh, Eleventh Ward; two more to be added. Recording Secretaries—Edward Murray, Isaac G. Seixas. Corresponding Secretary—Richard B. Connolly. Treasurer—Elijah F. Purdy. Grand Marshal—James Irving. Sergeant at-

Purdy. Grand Marshal—James Irving. Sergeant atArms—John H. Midmer.

After the election was disposed of, a Constitution
was reported and adopted. The principal feature was
opposition to the "Know-Nothings" and "Black Republicans" to the death. A series of resolutions denomeing attempts to create and perpetuate discord in
the Democratic party, and declaring that the Empire
Club will not support any man for office who denies the
right of each State and Territory to decide the question
of Slavery within its own limits, and repudiating the
Know-Nothing organization in all its phases, was
then passed.

Capt. RYNDERS made a short speech, after which he introduced Mr. THOMAS G. FIELD, who addressed the

introduced Mr. Thomas G. Field, who addressed the meeting. Capt. Rysders then stated that a resolution had been handed to him to the effect that the Empire Club should not submit to any dictation from the Custom-House, but that he did not consider it necessary to bring it before the Club.

Mr. Barnard, one of the Vice-Presidents, was then introduced. In a few words he thanked the Club for indorsing his nomination as one of their officers. He was received with three cheers. Mr. Andrew Jackson Penn was the introduced and made a short speech, after which the meeting adjourned.

PROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors since the Spring elections was held yesterday, and the folthe Spring elections was held yesterday, and the fol-lowing members from the county towns presented their credentials, and took their seats: New-Utrecht-Tanis G. Bergen; New Lotta-Isane C. Schenck; Flatbush-James V. Schoommaker; Gravesend-Wm. Bennett; Flatlands-John J. Ryder.

An appropriation of \$25,000 was made to the Super-intendents of the Poor.

The Clerk of the Board was directed to furnish a cepy of the amount of taxes levied for the support of the poor in 1855.

A communication from J. R. Pitkin was received, suggesting the propriety of establishing the shoemaking

suggesting the propriety of establishing the shoemaking business in the Almshouse, in order to provide work for the able-bedied papers. Referred.

A communication was received from Victor M. Rios, State Superintendent of Common Schools, giving the

apportionment of school moneys for Kings County is 1856, which is as follows:			
No. of Disks, Poor Bracklyn	Approp'n accord'g to 'n, pepal'n, be \$41,671 34 36 81 78 56 254 58 81 456 27	to Dista. #2,167.20	Library aperior's, \$3,253 18 51 99 25 61 19 91 55 84 43 27

fTotals.....85 216,535 945,832 17 92,558 50 93,429 2 The monthly report of the Keeper of the Peniten-tiary was submitted, from which it appears that the number of prisoners in that institution April 1 was 172; committed during the month, 133; discharged, 147.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB. The first public semi-monthly meeting of this Club was held last evening, at the Mercer House. The President, S. W. Coxe, occupied the chair. In accordarce with previous invitation, John Cochhann addressed a large assembly of the faithful for the space of something over an hour going into a history of the eriginal organization of the Democratic party, identi-

ying it with the principles of '76 and '98, and aiming to show that it was essentially the same with that now going under the same name. He vindicated the doctrines of the Soft-Shein, and the schism of that faction from the Syracuse Convention. Though an office helder himself, be was particularly severe on those called office-seekers, and denounced the general run of that class as unworthy to be reckoned among the pure Democracy.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION A quorum not being in attendance, the usual weekly meeting of the Commissioners did not take place yes terday. We subjoin the weekly summary of the affairs of the Commission:

Number of emigrants arrived to April 2, 1866........... Number of emigrants arrived since to April 9, 1856..... Inmates in Institution at Ward's Island.... In Marine Hospital.... Total ...

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Wednesday, April 9.—Aid. Isaac O. Barker, President, in the Chair. The minutes were read and approved.

Report on the Up-town Post-Office.—A long report was received from Aid. Voorhis and Corwin, majority of the Special Committee on the subject of an up town Post-Office. It disarrees with the minority report, and says the improvements promised by the Postmater in his late communication are all that is necessary, and that can at present be reasonably asked. Ordered to be printed and made the special subject for Monday next.

Ordered to be printed and made the special subject for aromaly next.

City Hall.—Twenty-two petitions were received from merchants and others, to have the proposed new City Hall erected in the Park. Referred to the Special Committee.

Reports concurred sn.—In favor of building new apparates for Engine Co. No. 16; to award a contract for building an engine for Company No. 51; in favor of removing lamp-posts from the military walk in front of the City Hall, but refusing to remove the trees which are situated in that space; to remit sandry taxes erroneously sacessed; to award contracts for resulting and paving Thirty-sixth street, between Fourth and Laxington avenues, to John McGrane; to extend Croeby street to Canal street. The Board adjourned to Friday, at 5 p. m.

NEW-MEXICO.

From Santa Fé we have dates to March 1st. We

take some items of interest from the Gazette.

Adjournment of the Legislature. The last MOMESTS.—The two Houses of the Legislative Assembly adjourned, after a session of sixty days, on Thursday the 31st January, and the following day most of the members left town for their homes. About as hour be members icut town for their homes. About as hour or fore the adjournment a joint committee of the tw Houses, headed by the Hon. Sidney A. Hubbell, waite upon acting Governer Davis, according to custom, an announced that their respective bodies had resolved t conclude their labors at 7 o'clock. Soon afterward conclude their indors at 7 o clock. Soon alterward committee from the Honorable Council, composed Messrs. Connelly. Gallegos and Manzanares, waite

Messrs. Connelly, Gallegos and Mauzanares, waited upon the Acting Governor to take leave of him, and also to express to him their thanks for the cordial cooperation he had given the Council during the session. A few complimentary remarks were made upon each side, when the committee withdrew. At the hour fixed upon the two Houses adjourned sine die, and the members took their leave with the best possible feeling.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—The incursions of the Gia and Mogoyon Apaches on the line of the Rio Grande, and in the Mesilla Valley, have rendered it advisable in the opinion of General Gariand, to visit their country with the troops. A command of about 260 regulars, dragoons and infantry, under the command of Col. Chandler will take the field early in March provisioned for a menth or more and invade the Gila Apache counfor a menth or more and invade the Gila Apache coun try near the head waters of the Gila, and demand satisfaction for the robberies and murders of which they have been guilty. The promptaess with which this movement is being made will have a good effect upon other tribes, as well as those who are the objects of the expedition.

upon other tribes, as well as those who are the objects of the expedition.

Doctor J. R. Byrne, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in this department and left Fort Union for the States with Hatcher's train on the 23d inst.

His position has been replaced by Dr. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A.

Major Kendrick left Fort Defiance on the 16th inst., with Indian Agent Dodge, to meet the Navajo Indians in the vicinity of Bear Spring. The Indians have sent out runners to bring to that point those chiefs and others whom it was important to see.

The necessity of this meeting grew out of some raids committed by the Navajos in February, on the Puerce, and on the line of travel from the Rio Grande to Fort Defiance.

ort Defiance.

The Navajos state that it is almost impossible to

traverse their country on account of the deep snow which now covers the ground. They are suffering from the reverity of the Winter, and failure last year of the pinones.

Gen. Garland, Col. Grayson, and Major Blake, returned from Alburquerque on Thursday evening; Major Smith, paymaster, from Fort Craig. We lear from Alburquerque that Mr. Clark, connected with the subsistence department, a few weeks since, had his face

badly mutilated by the accidental discharge of his gun; he is recovering. From Fort Craig we learn that Col. Chandler is still engaged in building; the post is pro-Lieuts. Clitz and Morrison, of the Third Infantry, ar rived in Sants Félast Monday, with a detachment of recruits from the States. Both officers are attached to the company, commanded by Brevet-Major Brooks

stationed in this city. Lieut, Morrison was formerly a resident of Santa Fé, and was appointed from this Territory during the past summer. We congratulate him upon his appointment, and wish him a plentiful harvest of laurels. harvest of laurels.

The Court-Martial for the trial of Major Blake and

Lieutenant Johnson, 1st Dragoons, adjourned last Monday, the 11th instant. Lieutenant Johnson was acquitted of the charges brought against him; but the case of Major Blake was postponed for a further hear-ing, on account of the absence of a material witness on the part of the defense. The members of the Court EVE THE INDEPENDENCE MAIL.—The fate of the North

ere mail is still in doubt; not a word has been heard from it, though it is now the evening of the 29th. We fear the stage has not been able to reach Fort Union on occount of the great fall of snow on the plains and the excessive cold weather that we understand has been experienced in that region of country. The Mexican traders and Buffalo hunters are return-ing a dalayable condition, some six or seven of the

ing in a deplorable condition; some six or seven of the party were frezen to death and many others badly frost-bitten. But for their wagons and carts, which they used for fuel, the whole party would doubtless have erished.
Their animals were nearly all either frozen or driven

off by the Indians, and all that returned are on foot. The Indians have also lost large quantities of stock from the cold weather. The Winter has indeed been a severe one.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SHIP UNDERWRITER.

The following interesting account is taken from the og of the packet ship Underwriter, which arrived at

this port yesterday from Liverpool: "January 31, Thomas Henderson, a seaman, fell from the fosetopsall yard, and was severely injured. Yebruary 11, lat. 47 16, ion. 33, while lying to under close-reefed fore and main topsalls, fore and main trysalls and fore stayful, was struck by a hurricone from N.W., which blow away every sall

atrock by a horricane from N.W., which blow away every sail that was set, leaving only the ropes hanging to the yards. The is, flying jib, foresail and topgaliant sails were blown out of the gaskets. Two seamer, named James Lamb and Thomas Martin, fell from sheft this day, and were bally burt. Fob. 12 shipped a sea which washed one of the boats off the deck-house ever bulwards, &c. March 3, one of the seamen fell from main repaid yard, and disacated his wrist. March 12, lat. 34, lon. 55, while lying to lin a furfous harris one from N.W. a frement one sea running, the ship labority very hard, it was discovered the had auddenly aprong a lenk, and was making water very the had auddenly aprong a lenk, and was making water very it, while tying to he a include hearing as the control of sea running, the ship laboring very hard, it was discovered to be had anotherly appring a least, and was making water very fast, laving already ten feet in the lower hald. Immediately mistered the crew and passengers, end commenced throwing overboard the carge to lighten her, manused the main pumps with a strong gang; a ging of seamen still passengers bailing with buckets at the after halds, both forcepumps with sention hose attached, working at sech end of the ship, and after inconsent pumping and bailing for ship of the ship, and after inconsent pumping and bailing for ship of the ship, and after inconsent pumping and bailing for ship of the ship, and after inconsent pumping and bailing for ship of the ship and after inconsent pumping and bailing for ship of the ship and after inconsent pumping and bailing for ship of the ship and after inconsent pumping and bailing for ship of the ship and the water had join them rendering the water infit to these though show been out if days, if of which it has been blowing frightful raises and hurrianes from S. W. to N. W. with not more than 30 callons of fresh water, the askes shown as yellow the ship short, having been damared by soil water, five of the crew awarely injured, one last overboard, and one killed; only eight men being able to do duty, one chuded to bear or for the continent of metalous for get into Bermuda. Barney king, a seamon, fell overboard and was in stantly killed; Robert McGee, a seaman, fell from ranner-board, and one killed; only eight men being able to do duty, one should be been possible to eave him. March 27, tha 32 20, long business, the consented for more should not exposy her. New York, short of water and provisions, could not exposy liet. March 25, in a heavy squal, narried away cross-say yand sasking to reef the suil, jost he hold and fall overboard; thus main teach true main to get into says the close neefed fore-topical, still the main teach true within these feet of him, but he pai same day signalized brig Zuleima of Nanta, bound east. March 31, lat. 37 20, lon. Se 30, signalized with Cori thism, bound east April 9 Sandy Hook bearing N.W. by N., bornded ship Ando yer, Jones, hence for New-Orleans, who kindly supplied us with some water, firsh meat and vegetables."

Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher's new paper, Th Irish News, appeared yesterday. It is a sheet of sixteen pages, filled with an unusual variety of interesting matter. The leading articles are marked by lib erality, breadth of view, spirit, and common sense. If The Irish News does not meet with ample encouragement those for whom it is particularly intended will deserve never to have a good paper.

FIRE IN PARK STREET .- Yesterday afternoon an explosion of gas occurred in the tenement house, No. 31 Park street, owned by J. B. Snook, setting fire to the woodwork and flooring of the third story. By some means or other the pipes were disconnected, and a considerable quantity of gas had made its way between the ceiling and beams of the various floors. A workman while engaged in repairing the pipes held a lighted lamp near the meter, when a loud explosion occurred, shaking the building and setting fire to one of the rooms. The building and furniture was damaged to the amount of about \$200. Insured far \$8,000 in City Companies.

The seizure of rifles destined for Kansas will turn out a bad speculation, politically and financially. The boat is to be attached in St. Louis, on its return, for \$5,000. The guns were insured for \$3,000.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

GOV. SEWARD'S SPRECH.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

Gov. Seward's speech to-day appeared to be generally regarded as the great argument for the admission of Free Fansas. Less complete in its history of the Kansas controversy than Judge Collamer's, less effective as an appeal to popular sympathies than Gen. Wilson's, it stands unsurpassed in its political philosophy and unequaled as an exposition of the true genius of our institutions and of the essential character of the contest whereof Kansas is the arena. Its delivery was more animated, deliberate, and impressive than that of any speech ever before made by Gov. Sewward, and the attention of the Senate was fixed and unabated throughout. The galleries were filled, and so many Congressmen were present in the Chamber as to leave the House without a quorum, necessitating a call; that concluded, the House adjourned, and the Members were flocking back into the Senate again. The concluding portion was given with a felicity and subdued force which I have rarely seen equaled.

The Pro-Slavery leaders were especially attentive from first to last; Messrs. Toombs, Butler, Douglas and Mason, emphatically so. Gen. Cass, whose position with respect to Kansas has not yet been openly taken, also regarded the speaker with observing interest; ex-Senator Badger likewise. It seemed universally conceded that no nobler effort had for many years been made in either House.

At the close, Mr. Douglas gave notice that he should press his Enabling Act.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9, 1856. In April, 1852, a man named Wells was convicted of murder in this city and sentenced to be hanged. He was pardoned by President Fillmore with the condition that he be imprisoned for life. A year ago an applies tien was made to the Circuit Court for his discharge, under a writ of habeas corpus-the prisoners counse Charles L. Jones, e.q., assuming the broad ground that the pardon was absolute and the condition void. The Court refused the application and remanded Wells to the Penitentiary. The case came before the Supreme Court on appeal. Justice Catron delivered an opinio this morning, sustaining the inferior Court, and saying the condition of the pardon was not the exercise of new power, but merely the substitution of one punishment for another, and arguing that the pardoning power must be understood as it existed in England and in these colonies prior to the formation of the Constitu-

Justices Curtis and Campbell concurring, were understood as assuming that writs of error in criminal cases, not being permissable to the Supreme Court, is has no jurisdiction in the premises, and therefore the case should be dismissed.

Justice McLean dissenting, argued that the example of England in matters of prerogative, were not ap plicable to this country, the Executive being confined to positive law-in the absence of which, in this case, the conditional pardon was not sustainable. It was

the exercise of a new power.

The Senate having called for additional information Kansas affairs, and the House for further intelligence on the Central American question, the President to day sent to each a message saying there is nothing new in the State Department regarding these subjects
Gov. Broome of Florida has arrived in Washington
the object of his visit being to consult the Executive
authorities regarding the protection of the frontiers of

THE ADJOURNMENT. Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

Among the Acts passed were the following:
Appointing Commissioners of Records in Kings Co.
Extending Genesee Valley Canal.
The Appointment of Assemblymen.
To provide against unsafe buildings in New-York.
The two Canal bills.
Amending the Act relative to money received from

The Legislature was adjourned without passing the Appropriation and Supply bills.

> CONNECTICUT ELECTION. NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

The Senate is Fusion by three or five majority, and the House is Fusion by seven majority, with three to hear from. Litchfield County has gone Fusion. HARTFORD, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

We have returns from every town in the State but one for Governor. The whole vote is 66,600—the largest vote ever cost in the State. Ingham, the Democratic candidate for Governor, lacks 1,554 of an elec-tion by the people. The House stands Democrats 104 and Opposition 127, with one to hear from. The Senate has 9 Democrats to 12 Opposition. The American State ticket will be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot. The Legislature will be strongly Anti-Nebenske.

> THE FREE-STATE QUESTION. Bosrox, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

Governor Robinson of Kansas, Just previous to his departure from the city yesterday, met a number of gentlemen-members of the Legislature and othersat the rooms of the Emigrant Aid Society.

He expressed very decidedly the opionion that the safety of Kansas as a Free State depends upon defeating Mr. Douglas's bill for a new Constitutional Convention, as, under the present Administration and its bogus lows, there would be no chance of securing a fair election. Mr. Atchison, who he said is President. as far as Kansas is concerned, is reported to have \$3,000,000 at his command to force Slavery into Kansas.

Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, April B-COTTON has advanced slightly on the Fair and Middling qualities; the quotations varying from picture, for Middling. Sales to-day, 11,000 bales. Facua dull, with a declining tendency. Ohio is quoted at \$6.75. Mess Form, \$16.50. Fantonts on Cotton, to Liverpool, 7-184, to Havre, is. CHARLESTON April 3-Corros has advanced from 18 ic.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. Bosros, Wednesday, April 9, 1856. The Senate Committee on the Prohibitory La Bosros, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

The Senate Committee on the Prohibitory Law have reported that it is inexpedient, in the opinion of the Committee, to alter or modify the existing law. A minority report will be submitted. The Senate rejected the Ten-Hour bill by a large majority.

Major Daniel J. Coburn was to day appointed Chief of Police in place of Robert Taylor, removed. Mr. Taylor leaves the office with the satisfaction that he has the general respect of the community.

NIAGARA COUNTY TOWN ELECTIONS. The town meetings in this county were held yester day, and resulted in the election of a Board of Supervisors composed of 5 Americans, 4 Republicans, 2 Democrats, and 1 Independent. The Americans bave a small majority of the popular vote.

has the general respect of the community.

KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 8, 1856.

Messes. Howard and Sherman, of the Kassas Investigating Committee, passed through Chicago yesterday.

ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
St. Louis, Tuesday, April 8, 1856.
The majority of Mr. Howe, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is 2,569, which is about the average majority of the entire Democratic ticket. The Common Council will be composed of 32 Democrats and 8

Americans.

A committee from Kansas is in this City, delegated A committee from Kansas is in this City, delegated by a number of the business men of that Territory, to take steps for the establishment of a line of steamers from Alton, Ill., to Kansas, for the transportation of Northern emigrants and merchandise. The committee will proceed to Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittaburg, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADA.

Bostos, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

The Reval Mail steamship Canada sailed at noon to-day, with eighty-four passengers for Liverpool and seven for Halliax. She took out \$203,000 in specie. Cyrns W. Field, esq., of New-York, is among the passengers for Halliax, whence he goes to Newfoundland. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADA.

SENATE...ALBANY, April 9.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill to consolidate the cities of New-York and Brocklyn into one Muniupal Government, to be called New-York. He said he did not introduce the bill with any expectation of action upon it this session, but to allow an opportunity for examination and discussion upon it. If he lived until another session he intended to advocate the measure with all the power that he possessed.

Mr. KELLY presented the minority report on the Assembly Apportionment bill. It gives New-York eighteen members and Broome County one. Measrs. White and Upham's report gives New-York seventeen members and Broome County to Measrs.

Mr. UPHAM reported a bill for the apportionment of the Senate Districts.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Matteawan Cutlery

Company.

Amending the Quarantine laws.

To lay out River street, Brooklyn.

Exempting the land of Agricultural Societies from

The New-York Annual Tax bill. To provide for the distribution among the district schools of the State of the standard works of Amerian authors.

Relative to property conveyed by aliens.

For the better security of persons furnishing or re-

For the better security of personal pairing machinery.
To establish water lines for New-York Harbor, and to define the duties of Harbor Commissioners.
The Annual Appropriation bill was passed.
A resolution was passed extending the session to to clock p. m. Thursday.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

Business was brought to a stand through the action of the House.

The report depriving Mr. Sickles of his seat was discussed, but no action taken upon it up to the hour of

ASSEMBLY.

During the first hour of the session an immense amount of business of a private nature was rushed through, until the Supply bill was reached.

A long debate and struggle followed upon it. Eventually the bill, as reported complete by the committee, was laid on the table for a third reading.

The Governor sent in a message positively refusing to call an extra session, and stating that if the ordinary bills necessary for the carrying on of the State Government were not passed, the responsibility must rest on the Legislature.

the Legislature.

The report of the Committee of Investigation intethe matters relating to the Central Railroad Consolidation was presesented, and a motion made to extend the
powers of the Committee during the recess, lost.

The Annual Appropriation bill.

The Annual Appropriation on.

The School bills.

Mr. B. BAILEY rose to a question of privilege. He found in The Evening Journal the statement that a communication had been received from the Governor in reply to what purported to be an application addressed to him for an Extra Session. He desired to know if any such communication was in possession of the House. The statements in it were false, let them proceed from the Governor or whom they might. No communication asking him to call an Extra Session had here sent to him. A paper signed by several members, been sent to him. A paper signed by several mer resolving that if the Session was called they woul for adjourning on the 20th, had been shown the

ernor, and he requested that it might be left with him. A copy, it appeared, had been taken, and published for political purposes.

A resolution directing the Clerk to return the Governor's Message was offered, but subsequently with-

Debate then ensued upon the Senate's resolution extending the Session, which continued until the adjourn

A fierce fight took place over the attempt to extend the time of the session, when the Senate's resolution to continue the session until Friday night was non-con-curred in by a vote of 61 to 40. Various other similar

The Appropriation bill came down from the Senate amended, and with a section introduced appropriating \$13,000 for the payment of the Railroad Commis-

sioners.

Mr. NORTHUP moved that the section be now concurred in. He charged that the bill repealing the act creating the Railroad Commission had been killed in the Senate at the dictation of the Lieutenant-Governor. He called upon the House to strike out the

in the Senate at the dictation of the Licerenant-Goverhor. He called upon the House to strike out the proposed appropriation.

The bill was laid on the table.

The Senate then sent down another proposition to extend the session until 4 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. DUGANNE spoke in opposition, and made a violent attack upon the Albany Regency, to the efforts of whose paid agents he attributed the delay that had taken place. They had pressed off all necessary bills in order to drive through measures in which their leaders personally were interested.

After an exciting and stormy debate, Mr. B. BAILEY rose to a question of privilege. He said he understood that an Appropriation bill, which had been laid on the table by a vote of the House, had been taken away by some person not an officer of the House. He moved for a Committee of Investigation.

The SPEAKER said the bill had been returned to the Senate in consequence of a resolution recalling it by that body.

After a warm discussion, it was found that a wrong bill had been sent up to the Senate.

The House then having possession of it called for a reacing of the Senate's resolution.

In the midst of this confusion Judge FOOT moved the extension of the session till 12 o'clock to-morrow. Cries of "Played out;"

the extension of the session till 12 o'clock to-morrow.
Cries of "Played out; played out."
It was evident that the House had resolved to drive over every measure in order to compel an extra Messia. DUGANNE, SNOW and others spoke

against time.

Mr. BENJAMIN RAY wanted to know how long

Mr. BENJAMIN RAY wanted to know how long this had been going on.

Here a half-dozen members rose and tried to speak at the same time, and for ten minutes preceding the adjournment the House was in a perfect uprowr.

At last, the hour of 10 arriving, the Speaker's hammer fell, and the House was declared adjourned sine die, and without having passed the Appropriation, Supply, or Apportionment Bill.

It is generally supposed that Gov. Clark's proclamation will be published in the morning.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, April 2.

A number of bills from the Court of Claims making appropriations for certain claims, were pussed.

The question of printing the memorial of the Kansas Legislature, presented by Mr. Cass, was taken up.

Mr. BUTLER opposed the motion, on the ground that the memorial being arrogant in its language, it would be violative of the rules of the Senate to print it. He had no objection to Kansas coming into the Union as a Free or Slave State, but he wanted it to enter honestly through the gate, and not climb over the wall or creep under it.

Mr. MASON thought the memorial ought not to